

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

## LOOKING TO THE HARVEST

THE WESTERN GRAIN GROWERS ARE NOW BUSILY ENGAGED IN SOWING THE SEED THAT IS TO BRING FORTH THE HARVEST UPON WHICH ALL COMMERCIAL CANADA LOOKS FOR FINANCIAL ADVANTAGE. THE RAILWAYS WILL EARN MILLIONS UPON MILLIONS BY CARRYING THE WHEAT TO MARKET; THE MANUFACTURERS WILL SELL ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF THEIR PRODUCTS TO THOSE WHO HAVE GROWN THE WHEAT, AND THE BANKERS WILL SECURE GOODLY INTEREST CHARGES ON THEIR LOANS ADVANCED TO THE FARMERS BEFORE HARVEST. MANY INDUSTRIES IN TORONTO AND OTHER EASTERN INDUSTRIAL CENTRES WILL EXPAND, FACTORIES WILL BE ENLARGED, MORE WORKMEN WILL BE EMPLOYED, AND LARGER PROFITS WILL BE SECURED AS A RESULT OF THE HARVEST FOR WHICH THE GRAIN GROWERS ARE NOW SOWING. YES, EVEN THO THE GRAIN GROWERS MAY BE DESPISED BY SOME OF THE EASTERN PROTECTIONISTS AND PRIVILEGED INTERESTS NONE OF THESE GENTLEMEN WILL PERMIT THEIR ANTI-PATHY TO THE GRAIN GROWERS TO INTERFERE WITH THE PROFITS THEY EXPECT TO GET FROM THIS YEAR'S HARVEST.

MAY 13, 1914

WINNIPEG

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

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PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in the Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent by mail.

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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The Circulation Manager

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

## Our Ottawa Letter

The Moline's Estimate—Col. Sam Hughes as a Vandeville Star—Changes in Homestead and Pre-emption Law

(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 8.—The event of the week in Parliament occurred on Thursday when a day was spent in the preliminary consideration of the estimates of Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia. As anticipated, there was a great deal of criticism and no headway was made with the votes, although the house sat until midnight. The proceedings throughout most of the day lacked decorum and were classed by more than one member and observer as a "vandeville" performance. The minister prefaced the consideration of the various items which make up an expenditure of well on to eleven millions, apart from the money to be spent on the construction of drill halls and armories, which is included in the public works estimates, with a general statement. The speech of the minister was characteristically warlike. With customary force he maintained that nothing was so good for the country as all the militarism it can afford to pay for. "My plan is," he said, "the building up of the youth and beauty of the country in manhood, physically, mentally, morally and, I have not the slightest doubt spiritually. Far in the rear comes the question of defence. I have pointed out on many previous occasions that, if war were to be wiped off the face of the earth and peace were to reign, I would still be in favor of having a cadet system and of having the youth and beauty of the country trained in physical development and in the art of carrying themselves properly."

### By Soldiers

The minister proceeded to take great credit to himself and the department for the manner in which the cadet corps throughout the country have been systematized and developed. During the past year 44,650 cadets have been drilled, equipped and instructed. Col. Hughes then intimated indirectly that in the event of war these mere youths would be expected to take the field, for he said: "When I point out that many of the men who fought in the ranks at Alma; especially in the Welsh regiments who fought at Waterloo; who fought during the American war, were sixteen years of age and upwards—Wolfe himself was only sixteen when he entered the army—it will be seen that boys of sixteen years of age and upwards make very good soldiers, and it will be realized what an asset these cadets are for the defence of the Dominion of Canada."

The minister grew particularly enthusiastic when he came to the matter of the construction of drill halls. He described them as the secondary and continuation school for the public school of the village. They kept boys and girls from gadding about the streets uncontrolled, "and going into these nickel shows." The cost of drill halls, he said, had been much criticized. The cost of each mile of the Transcontinental Railway would build ten drill halls. In other words, said the minister, we could have one drill hall every 170 yards from the Atlantic to the Pacific if we had put into drill halls the money spent on the N.T.R. "I am not saying," he continued, "that this would be a good expenditure of money, but, if properly distributed throughout the country, a few drill halls built with some of this money would have done no harm. The money spent upon the Newmarket Canal would have built 100 splendid drill halls. The cost of the Quebec Bridge would represent fully 1,000 drill halls. Even the Sawdust wharf would represent two, and the late lamented Technical Commission would represent two."

The reference by the minister to the Technical Education Commission, which, under the chairmanship of Professor J. W. Poberness, travelled thru Europe, the United States and Canada to secure data which has been incorporated in a very valuable report now receiving the consideration of the government, was a very unfortunate one, and indicated

that he is not as much interested in the uplift and betterment of the educational, mental and moral status of the people as he would desire to make people believe when urging the necessity for the placing of a drill hall in every community, no matter how small.

Col. Hughes maintained that the percentage of the total revenue being spent at the present time on militia is less than it has been at any time since confederation. He expressed the conviction that the people of Canada were willing to pay the necessary taxes to maintain an effective military organization. He went extensively into figures to show that in the matter of cost the people of such countries as Germany, France and Switzerland pay a great deal more for defence than do the people of Canada.

### Liberal Criticism

The chief opposition criticism of the day came from Fred Pardee, the chief Liberal whip, who spoke in the evening. Mr. Pardee placed the proposed expenditure for the current fiscal year, including drill halls and armories, at \$13,561,373 as compared with \$7,000,822 for the last year of the Liberal administration. He said the calculations of the Minister show that his mind is obsessed with drill halls, soldiers and drill. He can go no further and see no further. He does not seem to realize that what the people want is a fair expenditure for militia, but what they want still more is to have the revenues of this Dominion used for the development of our latent resources and not for the promotion of a warlike spirit. The minister, he said, wholly mistakes the temper and ideas of the people of Canada if he continues on the same line he has been following since 1911. In Ontario alone he has spent \$1,354,800 on drill halls, mostly in small places. These drill halls the minister says have been put up so that the young men might meet at night to receive physical instruction and above all that they may meet the young ladies and have a good time during the evening. But, with the exception of two places, these halls built in Ontario for the culture of the youth and beauty of the province have been established where Conservative candidates were returned in 1911. As for the rest of the places, the young men grow up stunted, untrained, undrilled, but the minister would do nothing for them.

### The European Trip

F. B. Carvell devoted particular attention to the expenditure on the headquarters staff and to the trip of the minister and twenty-one officers last summer to take in the *siropes* abroad. He maintained that this was nothing more nor less than a pleasure jaunt for the minister and his friends and would not result in any good to the country.

Dr. Neely, of Humboldt, said the people of the West were not in favor of the extensive program of the minister of militia, but the house could not gratulate Col. Hughes on one thing at least and that was that he had furnished parliament and the people of the country with about as fine an exhibition of vandeville as most people have ever paid good money for in the many years of their experience. The minister, he said, takes himself so seriously, both in the house and out of it that he is fast becoming a joke in the country, but the expenditure that is being carried on in his department and under his direction is much too expensive a joke for the people to enjoy.

### Homestead and Pre-emption Law

Practically the entire Wednesday sitting of the house was given over to the consideration of Hon. Dr. Roche's bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act. This legislation has been introduced as the result of representations made on behalf of homesteaders and holders of pre-emptions in the West, who complained that the existing homestead regulations

\$50.00

\$50.00

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are too onerous. The bill contains a number of important provisions which should prove to be less exacting than the existing legislation. One clause permits of a pre-emption entrant receiving patent for his pre-emption as soon as he owns title to his homestead provided he pays the purchase price, \$3 per acre, and brings under cultivation the area of 50 acres now required. If he delays for any time to make payment he will have to show, when he tenders payment, that he has duly performed his duties up to that time. As the law stands at present a person who holds a pre-emption entry is not permitted to pay any portion of the purchase price therefor until the expiry of three years from the date of his entry receipt. Nevertheless, he is compelled to pay interest upon the principal during the time that it is not receivable by the department. A new clause of the bill relieves the entrant from paying interest during the three years following the date of his entry. Still another important provision is one allowing an entrant to keep stock on the land in lieu of breaking a certain number of acres, as provided for in the present act. There was absolutely no opposition to these proposals on the part of Western members, several of whom advocated still further concessions to the holders of pre-emption and homestead lands.

W. A. Buchanan, of Medicine Hat, informed the minister that in his district there was an almost universal demand that the payment of interest should be abolished altogether. He said that if it is wise to remove the interest for a certain period it should be wise to remove it altogether. He desired to emphasize the fact that the proposed provision looks to be of more assistance to the man with money taking up a homestead or pre-emption with the object of getting his patent in order to make a sale

than to the man who wants to become a permanent settler. The same view was taken by W. E. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, who moved a formal amendment calling for the abolition of all interest charges. The minister of the interior did not appear to be particularly averse to the proposal and asked to have the clause stand over for further consideration.

#### Inspectors as Political Workers

Hon. Frank Oliver, the former minister of the interior, was not opposed to a relaxation of the homestead regulations. He said that it was necessary to make changes to meet changed conditions. He maintained, however, that the government has taken a stand ever since it has been in office which has created a distrust in the minds of the people who are on the land in Western Canada that is reflected in the conditions of homesteading as shown by homestead entries statistics. The first act of this government when it took office, he said, was to make practically a clean sweep of the land administration and to establish from beginning to end an absolutely political administration, an organization for political purposes. We have had, he said, homestead inspectors absolutely canvassing for votes with candidates of the Conservative party and trying to intimidate voters in their positions as homestead inspectors.

Hon. Dr. Roche denied that any terrorizing had been done by officials of the department. Charges which had been made upon the floor of the house in regard to these men, he said, had been refuted. He believed that the homestead inspectors are doing their duty and are making thousands and thousands more inspections than were made by the homestead inspectors when the Liberals were in power. He said he had pointed

out to the officials their duties and had informed them that the department will not tolerate any activities in politics.

Mr. Knowles, in reply, said that the minister has had homestead inspectors who were a disgrace to the department. He has had land agents whom he has had to fire because they play the game too coarsely. He said that if the minister thinks that everything is going on well in the West he is in a fool's paradise. The people do not think so. The homestead inspectors are not doing their work. It was time, he said, the minister put his foot down and let his homestead inspectors know that he is boss; let them realize that they are there to do their work honestly; that their duty is to serve the men who are making the country, not the men on the patronage list or friends of the government.

James Douglas, of Strathcona, moved an amendment, the effect of which would have been to make the pre-emption regulations effective north of Township 44. This was negatived on a standing vote of 87 to 26.

#### C.N.R. Debate This Week

Every day this week there has been tabled in parliament returns asked for by the opposition relating to the C.N.R. guarantee proposals. Like the resolution itself, they are of a decidedly technical nature and difficult for a layman to correctly unravel. They will doubtless be elucidated next week when the C.N.R. debate will open, and in the meantime it is just as well, from the standpoint of strict accuracy, not to attempt to deal with them.

One return, however, was quite clear and understandable. It consisted of letters or telegrams from provincial premiers, including the four Liberal premiers, practically asking the government to do something for the C.N.R.

#### REFERENDUM IN FAVOR

Out of all the partisan controversy over Home Rule, some progress has been made towards democracy; people have been educated to know the meaning of the referendum vote. The word "referendum" has been impressed upon the mind of every man. The referendum has been proposed by Premier Asquith to settle the Ulster difficulty. Mr. Balfour has advocated the referendum, to find out whether the majority of Britishers are definitely in favor of Home Rule. Lord Lansdowne, leader of the Lords, has endorsed the referendum, declaring himself as willing to abide by such a direct appeal to the people. The party method of holding a general election, and confusing the issue with a variety of partisan measures, is falling from grace. A year ago The Citizens advocated the referendum to decide the Canadian naval deadlock. Now the Orange Sentinel says: "A general election cannot settle the Irish question. A plebiscite offers the only authoritative verdict that can be secured. And the Sentinel proceeds to expose the party game of pretending to hold a general election in one political question, as follows:

"Should the government prefer a general election to a plebiscite on the Home Rule Bill it must be because it knows the United Kingdom is opposed to the measure and it hopes the popularity of its general policy will overcome the unpopularity of the Irish policy."

As a diverting pastime, the reader might substitute the word "Naval" for "Home Rule," and "Canada" in place of "United Kingdom." Not forgetting, of course, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier—past master in the art of party politics—prefers the "good old British practice" (general elections) also.—Ottawa Citizen (Conservative).



#### GREAT ENTHUSIASM

NOTE.—Despatcher in Government organs recently told how the Conservative party unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed the proposed \$45,000,000 bond guarantee to the C.N.R.

# The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 13th, 1914

## PUBLICITY ON THE C.N.R.

In the light of the information presented to the House of Commons last week by Premier Borden, the government has made out an exceptionally strong case in favor of granting the proposed bond guarantee of \$45,000,000 to the Canadian Northern Railway and unless some flaws are discovered in the statement presented by the Government it will be exceedingly difficult, from a political standpoint, even for the Opposition to refuse the proposed aid. The returns made to the House by the Government show that the C.N.R. owes \$21,262,527 to Mackenzie and Mann for actual construction work done by the Mackenzie and Mann Construction Company. The Company also owes \$14,000,000 for temporary loans and in addition carries a floating indebtedness of nearly \$11,000,000, the total indebtedness aggregating \$46,000,000. With this enormous debt, and the Canadian Northern Railway yet uncompleted, it is plain that aid must be furnished from some source or there will be a financial crash such as Canada has never witnessed. The failure of the C.N.R. would undoubtedly cripple or ruin some of our banking institutions and a large number of other commercial houses in Canada who are large creditors of Mackenzie and Mann or the C.N.R. In order to fortify themselves politically the Government presented the situation to the provincial governments of Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, all of which happened to be Liberal, and in each case Premier Borden received a reply urging him to grant the necessary aid for the completion of the Canadian Northern. The attitude of these Liberal Governments, from a political standpoint, will render effective opposition from the Liberal party in the House of Commons practically impossible. It has generally been believed that Mackenzie and Mann personally have profited to the extent of millions by contracting with themselves for the construction of the C.N.R. lines at exorbitant rates. This supposition, however, according to the investigation of the Comptroller of the Company is erroneous. On April 21 Comptroller Mitchell made the following declaration under oath:

"In connection with construction to date of the lines of the Canadian Northern system, I say to the best of my knowledge and belief and according to the books kept by me, as comptroller, that no contractor's profit or percentage has been received directly or indirectly by Mackenzie and Mann Ltd., nor by any other person on their behalf or for their profit, save and except certain fully paid common stock of the said Canadian Northern Railway Company and of its allied lines, issued to them from time to time, the question as to payment for services, and profits being left over for future adjustment."

If the statement is correct then the construction of the C.N.R. by Mackenzie and Mann is the most remarkable chapter in Canadian development, or else the common stock of the company which they hold is very valuable. We understand that the common stock issued to Mackenzie and Mann is still held by them, so that it cannot account for their great personal fortunes. How, then, could the two railway promoters, in less than twenty years, build a great transcontinental railway without receiving one cent in return for their services and at the same time acquire vast properties in street railways, mines, timber limits and numerous other investments totalling fabulous amounts and become Canada's richest men? Of course, the land grants secured by Mackenzie and Mann would bring them in millions of dollars and the town site property which they acquired in advance of their railway would

also make them large fortunes if it all went to them personally, but this does not seem sufficient to account for the large fortunes which they are generally credited with possessing. At the same time the information furnished by the Government does not show that Mackenzie and Mann have ever put a single cent of their own money into the C.N.R., but that it has all been built on money supplied from the public treasuries of Canada, or by loans raised upon the security of the railway property. On the face of it Mackenzie and Mann appear to have set out to build a railway across Canada with no money of their own and have practically succeeded in doing it, and while so doing have had sufficient spare time to acquire hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of other property. It also seems remarkable, if true, that these two famous promoters, with an opportunity before them of making many millions of dollars for themselves out of their transactions with the C.N.R., have absolutely refrained from touching a single cent, and, as Sir William Mackenzie recently stated, have not even drawn any salary for their services. The history of Canada does not relate any other such remarkable incidents. The next statement we will expect to receive is that no contribution, either directly or indirectly, has ever been made to campaign funds of the two political parties by the Canadian Northern Railway, Mackenzie and Mann, nor anyone connected with them.

The people of Canada have already given to Mackenzie and Mann, or to the Canadian Northern Railway, cash subsidies to the extent of \$21,276,530 from the Federal treasury; \$3,377,250 from the provincial treasuries, and \$70,000 from municipalities. This is in addition to the land grants in Western Canada totalling 4,102,848 acres, in addition to 11,647 acres for right-of-way and 16,617 acres at \$3.00 per acre for townsite purposes. The Ontario Government made a further grant of 2,500,000 acres and the Quebec Government 500,000 acres. The Dominion Government and the various provincial Governments have guaranteed bonds for the C.N.R. for nearly \$200,000,000. These figures indicate that the people of Canada have paid for the Canadian Northern system and paid a mighty good price for it. It is quite apparent that the Government should have taken over the entire system and operated it as a public utility, instead of leaving it in private hands to be used, as it will be used, to exploit the people of Canada for all time to come.

## DISTRESS IN WINNIPEG

Something of the tragedy which long continued unemployment, due to business depression, has brought to many of the laboring people of the cities of Canada, is told in an article published in this issue on "Actual Conditions in Winnipeg." The press generally has suppressed information on this question, minimizing as far as possible the distress which thousands upon thousands of people are suffering in every large Canadian city, and at the same time giving prominence to everything which would give the impression that business is better and unemployment less than it really is. It is laudable, oftentimes, to look on the bright side of things, but nevertheless it is folly to ignore the fact that conditions have arisen thru which many worthy and industrious people have been unable to obtain employment and have as a result been deprived of sufficient food and clothing and have been forced to herd together in overcrowded rooms where

they have become a prey to dirt and disease.

It was known, of course, that there was a great deal of suffering due to unemployment in Winnipeg, and in order to find out the actual conditions a trustworthy investigator was instructed to make an inquiry. The result is set out in the article mentioned. It will be observed from this article that many of those who in March last were in such a pitiable condition, were respectable working people whose distress was due simply to the fact that the breadwinner was unable to obtain employment and high rent and dear food had run away with the family's small savings. Drink, it was found was the cause of practically none of the distress, tho there were cases where men, disheartened by failure to obtain employment, had taken to liquor and become a terror instead of a comfort to their families. We fully expect that we shall be abused and accused of "knocking the country" for publishing these facts, but we are publishing them because we believe that the public not only of Canada but also in the countries from which immigration is coming, should know the true condition of affairs. It is cruelty of the worst kind to induce people by false representations to leave their homes and friends and emigrate to a distant land only to find that work is not to be had and that they are stranded in a country where the climate is severe, where rents are four or five times as high as in the old country, and where food and clothing are sold at high prices.

What is the cause and what is the remedy for this state of affairs? One of the great causes of trade depression in Canada is over-speculation. Up to a year ago a large proportion of the people of this country were crazy for real estate speculation. Instead of the savings of the people being employed to build homes, cultivate the soil and establish industries, they were used to speculate in real estate and to prevent the land being put to use. Meanwhile the money required for building, agriculture and other industries was being borrowed chiefly from Great Britain. During the past year those with money to invest in Great Britain and foreign countries have been less willing to lend it to Canadian borrowers, and Canada has discovered that without borrowed money she cannot, under present conditions continue to prosper. Speculation for the time being is practically at a standstill, thousands of speculators have been ruined or crippled and several, driven to despair by their difficulties, have committed suicide. A great number of the professional real estate men, however, have either secured useful employment or are seeking it. If they can be induced to refrain from starting another boom conditions will soon become normal again and prosperity will once more smile upon us. The regrettable thought is that as soon as good times do return there will be another period of speculation and inflated land values, and another period of hard times will follow. Cannot our statesmen and economists find some means of preventing speculators from repeatedly destroying the country's prosperity? The speculator is a parasite, and should be taxed out of business.

## THE NEW STEEL CRAFT

The special favors which Finance Minister White handed out to the steel interests in his budget speech last month have already begun to turn money into the steel treasury. Mr. McCrea, M.P. for Sherbrooke, speaking in the House last week, pointed out that he had some personal experience which would make the matter very clear to the members



of the House. He is connected with a company engaged in the construction of a paper mill and had asked for quotations on a large quantity of steel. All of the steel required had not been ordered when the new tariff became effective and the steel companies immediately increased their price on the extra steel required to the amount of the additional protection they had received from the Finance Minister. The extra cost of the steel required in the construction of the factory can only be provided for by an addition to the cost of the paper manufactured in the mill, and the additional cost of the paper will be paid for by the consumer. If the paper is used for publishing purposes, either the subscription price of the paper must be increased or the price charged for advertisements must be increased. If the subscription price is increased the consumer pays the bill directly. If the advertising charges are increased the bill goes back to the advertiser and is added on to the price which he charges for his product to the consumer. If the paper in question is used for printing catalogs for manufacturing firms the additional cost is charged up in the cost of the farm implements, or whatever it is that is being advertised. Thus it is that in the last analysis the farmer or the city consumer pays for the protection which the Finance Minister hands out to the privileged classes. A protective tariff is always, and will always be nothing more nor less than a robbery of the common people for the benefit of a privileged few. The new steel graft is merely typical of the other special grifts enjoyed by the protected interests and they always take all they can get.

### BUDGET COMPARISONS

When David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced his annual budget in the British House of Commons last week he announced that on the coming year's business the country had to meet an estimated deficit of \$25,000,000 out of a total revenue of over \$1,000,000,000. To meet this and other increased expenditures he has provided for new taxes which it is estimated will amount to nearly \$100,000,000 and a part of this money will be used for insurance and maternity benefits and to improve sanitary conditions in the poorer districts. In searching for this new revenue the British Chancellor decided that the wealthy and privileged classes of Great Britain who have been permitted by law for centuries to plunder the poorer people should contribute the additional revenue necessary. A great deal of the new revenue will be secured by a revision of the income tax by which the millionaires and land owners with immense incomes will pay a larger proportion of them than ever before into the public treasury. It is coming to be realized in Great Britain that the policy of taxing the poor for the benefit of the rich is a disastrous one and that the result has been to develop a large and increasing number of paupers who are not only a burden upon the public treasury but a menace to society. Under the new regime an attempt is being made to withdraw the privileges from the rich and restore to the poor some of the opportunities which have been filched from them in ages past. A comparison of the British fiscal system with the Canadian shows Canada in a most unfavorable light. The fiscal policy of our governments has been to bestow special privileges upon the rich and to plunder the common people for the benefit of the privileged classes. Mr. White, finance minister, last month, in his budget address, adhered to the time honored Canadian policy of handing out privileges to those who are already wealthy and permitting them to plunder those who have already been plundered. The Canadian fiscal policy is bound to develop the same

conditions as exist in Great Britain if continued. We have a small but very rich privileged class in Canada and year by year they are securing more and more privileges from our governments, until they have practically developed into a ruling class. It is patent to everyone that the only means by which this ruling class can become very wealthy is by exacting from the masses a large proportion of the honest product of their toil. The fiscal system which prevails in Canada is that which has for many years been discarded by Great Britain. But in Canada our government still remains very largely as the legislative branch of the organization of Special Privileges.

### TRUTH TO THE FRONT

To secure the best arguments in favor of free trade it is only necessary to read Protectionist literature. Here is an editorial that appeared, not in a Free Trade journal but in the March number of *Industrial Canada*, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association:—

"Right among the members of the C.M.A. itself, are men who may be seen driving an imported car to a meeting where the sale of 'Made-in-Canada' goods is to be boosted. 'Consistency, then, is a jewel!' Everybody who is producing or manufacturing in this country is willing to be helped by the 'Made-in-Canada' slogan so far as selling his own goods is concerned, but how few, oh, how very few, allow it to influence them in their everyday buying! Trade statistics show that we sleep in imported beds, we shave and wash ourselves with imported soap (and never happy till we get there), dress ourselves in Scotch woolsens and United States boots, breakfast off cereals prepared in Michigan and bacon cured in Chicago, drive to the office in a foreign made car, write our letters with a United States typewriter on English bond, go to a baseball match where the home team are practically all Yankees, tinkle our dinner appetite with Worcester sauce, French peas, Spanish wine and Swiss cheese, and after lighting a Havana cigar, settle down to a quiet evening's reading from a New York magazine!"

This is the best exposure of the selfish spirit of Protection that could be found. The Protectionist believes in a protective tariff for only one purpose, namely, to put money into his own pocket. For the "other fellow," either in his own selling or another, he cares not a jot. The only reason the members of the C.M.A. stand for the principle is because each knows that if he doesn't help his fellow manufacturer to maintain his right to levy toll upon the public he will lose his own special privilege. But the "Made-in-Canada" principle is a different matter. The C.M.A. advocates buying "Made-in-Canada" goods, but human nature cannot be changed so easily. The protected manufacturer, like the Free Trade farmer, wants to buy where he can buy cheapest and sell where he can get the most, and he does so always. But he absolutely refuses to allow the farmer to do likewise. The manufacturer is an absolute Free Trader—in everything except the particular line of goods he is producing—and he would like a law passed compelling the public to buy his goods and no other. We would suggest that the Protectionist press bureau, that is spending so much money publishing articles in the rural press, publish the above article from *Industrial Canada*, and show the public that in moments of contemplation the truth will occasionally come to the front.

### AN HISTORIC STRUGGLE

For several weeks before the C.N.R. deal was announced inspired press despatches told the people of Canada of a mighty struggle in progress between Mackenzie and Mann on the one side and the cabinet ministers on the other. Metaphorically speaking we could see clouds of dust rising above Parliament Hill and the air was heavy with the sounds

of the titanic encounter, which shook the earth and made the towers tremble. With pleasure we pictured Premier Borden and his powerful supporters, Rogers, White and Meighan, with coats off, sleeves rolled up and perspiration pouring down their faces as they nobly battled to protect the people's money from the grasping hands of the two railway knights and their retainers. Day after day and far into the night the battle was waged and reports from the scene of battle in the inspired press told us of the courage of the people's champions and of the dogged persistence of the knightly cash hunters. During the later stages of the struggle we were given delightful mental pictures of the approaching triumph of the people. Finally we saw Mackenzie and Mann deserted by their retainers and themselves lying battered and bruised at the feet of their victors, who, the weary "from the dreadful close" yet were able to summon a smile in response to the plaudits of the delighted populace. And next we saw dire punishment meted out to the vanquished knights. On pain of further damage to their anatomy they were compelled to dip their arms into the public credit up to the shoulders and lift therefrom \$45,000,000 in hard cash and carry it away and spend it. Deep must have been the flush of shame on the brows of the conquered knights as they were subjected to this ignominious treatment. Loth will they be to encounter again the valiant champions of the people. Such punishment is severe and as "the quality of mercy is not strained" let us hope it will be reserved for extreme cases. And now there remains only to crown the victors with a laurel wreath and another chapter in our national history is closed.

The formal application of Mackenzie and Mann for a bond guarantee was made to the Government on March 5, 1914, and is addressed to Premier Borden as follows:

"It is essential that the company should receive further government aid. The amount required is forty-two million dollars. Recognizing the difficulty in the way of a cash loan, I beg to apply for a guarantee of securities to the extent of forty-five million dollars per value. The discount on the disposal of these securities would probably reduce the proceeds below the forty-two million. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.  
(Signed) W.M. MACKENZIE,  
President."

Sir William's letter is brief and right to the point and it has been remarkably successful in producing the goods. We merely publish this letter to show our readers in what manner they should make their applications when they wish to dip into the public treasury. Any farmer who is short of money should prepare a letter along the same lines and address it to Premier Borden and see if he will get like results.

A concern using the name "Grain Growers' Lumber Company," of Vancouver, is advertising itself to local Grain Growers' associations throughout the three provinces. We have pointed out before that this company has no connection with the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and, as far as we have been able to ascertain, is not in any way entitled to use the term "Grain Growers" in its name. As far as we know it is merely a company that has made use of the term "Grain Growers" in its name for the purpose of attracting the business of the organized farmers. While it is very desirable to have companies selling to farmers their necessities at the lowest possible cost, there is no excuse for any concern deliberately attempting to capitalize the name "Grain Growers," which has become a valuable commercial asset, due to the great organization which the farmers have built up at much sacrifice and expense to themselves.

# Actual Conditions in Winnipeg

An appalling story of destitution and undeserved poverty in the Manitoba Capital

By ALLAN B. HOBBS

NOTE—This article was written in March, 1914

Have the citizens of Winnipeg been feeling the pinch of hard times this winter? Has there been much real distress in the city?

Two answers at once assail the question.

"No, no, decidedly not," say the daily newspapers, the bankers, the real estate firms (whose name is still Legion despite the recent weeding out), the municipal authorities, various semi-public bodies and a large percentage of business men. Most of these people fear that the true facts of the case will injure their own business or reflect on the city, the provincial or Dominion government. "Whatever we must hush up, don't knock Winnipeg," is their motto.

But line up the "yess" and see if they do not constitute the overwhelming majority. We don't hear this side of the story, because indiscriminate boasting gets all the publicity. Most merchants will privately admit, however, that this is the worst season for business in several years. The small storekeepers are being hard hit. If they extend credit they get "stung," and if they don't give credit their customers go to the big stores. The average householder, your typical citizen and taxpayer, has been finding it harder than ever to keep abreast, let alone ahead, of the increasing cost of maintaining his modest home. Even the wealthy class feel the financial temperature chilly, for they have not as much ready cash as they need for their high living. But while the middle and well-to-do classes have felt the stringency in varying degrees, all below this level are feeling the hard times acutely. The number of cases of real hardship and extreme destitution is so great that charity workers shrink from making an estimate for fear they will be charged with disloyalty to the city or with sensation-mongering.

## Six Times Usual Distress

The Associated Charities never before in its history has had to relieve more than about thirty families in one month. This winter there has been six times that number applying for food, clothing or other immediate needs. In February over 200 families had to be thus relieved, in January 526 and in December 386 cases were relieved, these figures including some previously helped. The homeless men are treated separately, special lodging and coffee houses being maintained. In December 307 homeless men were given relief, in January 231, and the February figures were still larger. The Men's Own Mission free Sunday breakfast has been attended by an average of 250 men all season. "Lots of married men are coming to these breakfasts," said Rev. A. Allen, the superintendent, "in order to help save what little food they can get for their families. Every bite counts in a lot of homes this winter, as we have found out."

## Feed 5,870 Needy Persons

The Salvation Army found more need for charity this year than ever before. Destitute men had been furnished with 4,500 beds, nearly half being free. Meals were supplied to 5,870 needy persons, practically all without charge. Seven hundred poor people were given clothing, sometimes an overcoat, often a complete outfit. Groceries, fuel, etc., were required by 1,200 persons. Out of the thousands of applicants for work, over 1,300 men and women were found jobs.

The Coffee House has an average of only 200 boarders instead of over 350 other winters, largely because the single men who usually can find work in the city have had to leave town. Some married men are staying here who thru

unemployment have had to break up their homes, their wives going into domestic service.

Even if the full statistics of charity cases dealt with by the Associated Charities, Men's Own, Salvation Army and various church relief committees could be obtained, that would not furnish much indication of the number of destitute people in the city. By far the larger proportion of them are self-respecting and independent, and shrink from asking charity as from the deepest disgrace. If a social worker or a church committee stumbles upon their case they are often glad enough to accept the proffered relief, but apply to a charity society—never! While, therefore, one would naturally expect the Associated Charities to come in contact with the less deserving class, yet more than 72 per cent. of their cases in a typical month are due to unemployment, 25 per cent. to sickness, old age and accident, leaving only 3 per cent. whose misfortune seemed to be their own fault. Of the homeless men 67 per cent. were hard up thru unemployment, 21 per cent. thru sickness, and 12 per cent. thru drink, improvidence and laziness. Most of the sickness which makes relief necessary is due to lack of proper nourishment or to insanitary and over-

played, but the labor unions keep track of their own members, and Alderman E. A. Rigg, general business agent, states that 3,000 union men are without work, and have been so as a general thing for the past few months. The building trades have experienced the worst season on record. During the last half of 1913 the bricklayers and masons never had less than 40 per cent. of the union members out of work, while only twelve men out of over 500 were at work recently, when the union officials made out their report. The unemployed in various lines are officially reported as follows: Bricklayers, nearly 100 per cent.; plasterers, 80 per cent.; carpenters, 80 per cent.; painters, 85 per cent.; plumbers, 40 per cent.; electricians, 38 per cent.; linemen, 29 per cent.; steam fitters, 25 per cent.; structural ironworkers, 33 per cent. The C.P.R. laid off 300 men in August and hundreds since, and both C.P.R. and C.N.R. shops have been working for only forty hours a week, while in some departments the men work only three days a week. Twenty per cent. of printers are without work—a very high proportion for this line. The trades are doubtless the worst hit, yet other trades are known to be suffering from scarcity of work. Even a hasty survey seems to prove that

qualifications, private and semi-public, would be quite powerless to cope with the situation. A free employment bureau, accordingly, was established by the city, and hundreds of men and women have been found employment free of cost—a welcome relief from the exploitation of the private employment bureau which too often regard the out-of-work as their legitimate prey. The civic bureau has concerned itself almost exclusively with married men, as there was not enough work for all, and it was felt that the more needy should have the preference. In October, 676 men were found jobs in the city, mainly as laborers and handy men, and 100 outside Winnipeg. Women were furnished 228 jobs, mostly day service and as domestics. In November, 522 men and 377 women were found work, running from one day to a permanent position. In December the figures were 580 men and 382 women; in January, 463 men and 383 women, and, in February, 381 men and 382 women.

In addition to all its other activities, the Associated Charities, under the able supervision of J. Howard T. Falk, has tried to look after the single man who was down and out. A large woodyard has been operated with the idea of finding work where none other was available. For sawing or splitting one-third of a cord a man was given tickets on the Coffee House for three meals and bed. No man is allowed to do more than two-thirds of a cord in order that as many men as possible might be given relief. Sometimes more than seventy men have been sawing and splitting wood at one time. Grace Methodist Church also started a small woodyard, where the more successful applicants for help might earn some money and not have their self-respect broken by being the recipients of charity. Eighteen men on an average applied each day for help, which was far more than there was work for.

Scores of down-and-outs, despairing of finding work, have taken to begging citizens for money or meals. Still others have gone their weary rounds day after day up and down the residential streets asking for odd jobs around the house. There has been little snow this season, so that the general laborers have been without even this casual work.

## Nine Living in One Room

In the heart of the city a mother and seven children were found a few days ago living and sleeping in one room, 12 by 14 feet. The father, after vainly seeking work for months in Winnipeg, had left the city in the hope of finding something to do. Up to this winter the family has been independent, but they were forced to give up the home they were renting and move into one room, for which they are paying \$15 a month. The largest beds sometimes go with the poorest parents. This mother, whose own children were on the verge of actual want, shared her one-room home with a poor young girl who had been turned out of her boarding house and had had nothing to eat for over two days. How nine people could be accommodated by night, let alone by day, what with washing and cooking, was a problem. The mother explained how three of the children had to sleep on the table and three others on the floor during the coldest weather. When an Associated Charities visitor and a Guide representative entered the dingy room, darkened by an adjoining warehouse, the over-worked mother was doing her washing, while a sad-faced little wife of seven was trying to sew on the machine "to help mother."

## Sick Children, No Food

A family of eight young children, sick mother and out-of-work father, liv-

Continued on Page 10

## WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

Every earnest man and woman who reads the article on this page will ask himself or herself what is the cause and where is the cure for the deplorable state of affairs disclosed.

### "PROGRESS AND POVERTY" and "SOCIAL PROBLEMS"

Two books by Henry George, contain what many of the best and wisest men of the world today believe is the true answer to this question. Both of these books can be obtained from The Guide Book Department for 35 cents each, post paid.

BOOK DEPARTMENT,  
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

crowded homes. Forty-four cases of need every day during February were relieved after due investigation by the Civic Relief Committee. Grocery orders to the number of 894 were sent out, 354 wood orders and 62 coal orders, the total cost of this urgent relief amounting to \$7,445.78.

"Poverty," exclaimed Rev. Dr. McLean, of Bethel Mission, who is in closer touch with the poor of the city than almost anyone else, "I never saw such distress and destitution. I have had an average of six men every day this winter applying for relief. Last night eight men who had nowhere to sleep came to me."

## Ten Thousand Jobless Men

"How many men in Winnipeg are out of work?" This question was put to representative persons in different classes of society, and the answers, while varying as to the number, agreed that the unemployment problem was more acute than ever before. Those laborers who have been seeking employment need are always running into hundreds of men on the same quest, naturally exaggerating the condition and talk of "ten or fifteen thousand" men looking for general laboring jobs. No census has been taken of the unem-

ployed, but the labor unions keep track of their own members, and Alderman E. A. Rigg, general business agent, states that 3,000 union men are without work, and have been so as a general thing for the past few months. The building trades have experienced the worst season on record. During the last half of 1913 the bricklayers and masons never had less than 40 per cent. of the union members out of work, while only twelve men out of over 500 were at work recently, when the union officials made out their report. The unemployed in various lines are officially reported as follows: Bricklayers, nearly 100 per cent.; plasterers, 80 per cent.; carpenters, 80 per cent.; painters, 85 per cent.; plumbers, 40 per cent.; electricians, 38 per cent.; linemen, 29 per cent.; steam fitters, 25 per cent.; structural ironworkers, 33 per cent. The C.P.R. laid off 300 men in August and hundreds since, and both C.P.R. and C.N.R. shops have been working for only forty hours a week, while in some departments the men work only three days a week. Twenty per cent. of printers are without work—a very high proportion for this line. The trades are doubtless the worst hit, yet other trades are known to be suffering from scarcity of work. Even a hasty survey seems to prove that

This leaves untouched the floating casual laborers, the masses of foreigners who in good times count on railway and construction work, and the hundreds of Old Countrymen who have no trade and the hundreds of others whose trades are not represented or in demand here. Nor does this take account of the seasonal drift from the farms and country towns to the city and the continued flow of immigration. Altogether this division of unemployment can hardly be placed at less than five or six thousand. All told, ten thousand unemployed men seems a reasonable estimate, and labor officials consider this within the mark. Many skilled and unskilled laborers have left the city in the hope of work, or the numbers would be a good deal larger.

## ONLY TIME TO FIND JOBS

Early in the season it was recognized by the city authorities that the unemployed were so much more numerous than ever before that the existing or-



# The Mail Bag

## CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Editor, Guide:—May I add my comment upon Levi Thomson's letter in this week's issue of The Guide? If it takes \$5,000 to sit into this election game, it is plain now as never before, to my mind, why more honest men do not hold parliamentary office. Mr. Thomson's letter, as well as your own comments, completely settles the question as to where the money comes from for campaign funds. Right here the honest man balks. He refuses to accept this easy money, and the result is defeat for him and victory for the other in most cases. May I offer a suggestion as a solution of this very embarrassing position for the politician? The government pays from the public treasury the cost of an election. Let them also pay the candidate's expenses on both sides allowing each member an equal amount. Under this system let the government fix a limit say for instance, \$2,500, which I think would be found sufficient when the candidate should not be allowed to spend any more of his own money or anyone else's. My brother James ran an election for Charles W. Munroe, of Chilliwack, B.C., in 1904 for the total sum of \$19,000. And that won the election in a large constituency. It is said the opponent had \$30,000 to spend, in the form of new roads, bridges, and some cash donations, etc. Now, you see, Charles W. was a farmer. He owned 99 acres of land and he farmed it well and was comfortably fixed. He applied the same principles to his politics as he did to his farm and won. The other chap was a real estate man, and easy money looked good to him and he took it, or rather allowed it to be spent for his benefit. I believe a good many candidates do not really know how much money is being spent for them at such times.

This present system of a \$5,000 game bars the ordinary farmer and generally all, or at least a great number of honest men. It's too rich a game for ordinary blood, to ask a man to stake \$5,000 against a three years' salary of \$2,500 a year, or \$7,500, which he must earn after winning at considerable risk. It's just like a great big poker game.

Put the game within the reach of all and see how quickly the honest hard-working farmer would skin the hide off some of our present-day tool politicians. Give him five or ten thousand a year to work for instead of two and a half, and see how many good men would come to the front.

JOHN L. MERCER.

Fee, Sask.

## WHO WILL BENEFIT?

Editor, Guide:—There has been a great deal of discussion recently on the question of cheap money and lower freight rates. I am heartily in favor of both of these very desirable reforms, but I think there is a matter closely related to both of them which should not be lost sight of. Under our present economic system any important reduction in the interest charges on mortgages and also on short loans from banks would only give a temporary relief to the farmers. The chief benefit would go to land owners thru increased land values, and would thus make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It must be clear to all that the land speculator and the land monopolist will be able to sell their lands at higher prices and the landlord will be able to exact a higher rent if money becomes cheaper and freight rates are reduced to a proper basis. It is well known that a landlord usually manages to get all the tenant is able to pay, over and above the mere cost of living. If we could get money for nothing or just the mere cost of clerical work, say 1 per cent, the landlord and the land speculator would immediately advance rent and prices, but the price of farm products would not be increased a particle. High priced land will not produce any more than low priced land. Therefore the country as a whole is just as rich with land selling at a low price as it would

be if the land were all selling at a high price, but the men who own the land will be able to put more money into their own pockets by increasing the price on their land to make up for cheap money and lower freight rates.

If our present freight rates were cut in half it would be better for the farmer and he would get a higher price for his products for a little while, but the price of land would immediately go up and the speculator and landlord would reap the biggest return. Of course the farmer who owns his land would benefit by cheaper freight rates and cheaper money, and it is desirable that we have these reforms as soon as possible. But there are still millions of acres of vacant land in this country, mostly held by speculators, and those who wish to farm should be able to buy this land at reasonable prices instead of at the inflated values which the speculator charges.

Cheap money and low freight rates and even increased prices for farm products alone will never solve the economic problem. The solution, however, can be brought about by direct taxation on the value of land for all revenues necessary for the legitimate expenses of the government, provided that all other indirect taxes on the farmer and the wage earner are at the same time abolished. By taxing land values only we could drive the speculator and the landlord and the drosses into some legitimate means of making a living, whereas at the present time they are accumulating fortunes and giving nothing in return. If all revenues were raised by a direct tax upon land values, there would be no money for the land speculator as land would have no value except for use, and it would not pay any man to hold it for rent or for a higher price. Under a system of land values taxation farmers would only pay a legitimate annual rental for the use of their land, and the speculative value would be entirely squeezed out of it. This would not mean that the home-de farmer would pay more taxes. In fact, he would pay less, but such taxes will be cheaper to collect, and less money would be squandered by the government than at present. On the other hand the farmer will gain a great deal because all the taxes would be taken off everything he has to buy, whereas at the present time he pays a tax on everything that he buys. His only tax would be on the annual rental value of his land, and would be paid annually to the Government for legitimate expenses of running the country. Under the present land system a few men may own the land and the masses cannot have any. The result of the present system is that the many must eventually become wage earners for the few. Some say that the wage earner would not of necessity have to work for John Smith. If John Smith does not suit him he can work for Tom Jones. That is true, but just the same in order to live he must sell his labor, because that is all he has to sell. But bring land within his reach and he will have an opportunity to earn his own living from the land if he desires. If he desires to be a wage earner that is his right, but he should not be compelled to be a wage earner, and if the land were opened up to him, as it would be under a system of land values taxation, he could go to the land if the wages offered him were not sufficient. We must have absolute free trade and direct taxation of land values before our economic problems will be solved in justice to all the people.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

## SHOULD PAY CASH

Editor, Guide:—I was very much interested in the letter recently appearing in The Guide concerning the "Threshermen's Association" and as this question affects the farmers generally, it would be well to have the opinion of as many as possible. Don't you think it would be well to deal not only with threshing

machines, but with machinery in general? No doubt those who have purchased threshing outfits had much sooner than the farmer, who with his yoke of oxen purchases a walking plow, that it is a losing game. But the situation is the same; both find it extremely hard to meet their payments. Now, sir, the sooner machinery is placed on a cash basis the better for the country. This applies equally to the man or men who purchase a threshing outfit as it does to the individual who buys a plow. I know some will say this is impossible in a new country. Why not? Not enough money? Then, in all sincerity, I advise you not to try farming in Western Canada until you have. Why is it every year sees more farms vacant? Ask the farmer's wife who has lived on a homestead 40 or 50 miles from a railway and sickness in the home, with little or no money. Ask the farmer who has been over persuaded to buy machinery for which he had little or no use. Ask the horde of machine-agents who, like a plague of grasshoppers, came down on the farmers during the winter. Ask these why men are leaving the farms.

We cannot, we must not, continue paying such excessive prices for machinery. Let us have machinery paid for in cash and do away with what is a curse to the country.

J. DAVEY.

Unity, Sask.

## MR. LANGLEY ON BOOZING

Below is a copy of a letter addressed to the commissioner of the Board of Trade of North Battleford, Sask., by Hon. George Langley, minister of municipalities in the Saskatchewan Government:—

Dear Sir:—I have received your circular entitled, "Ten Millions for Western Canada in the Next Ten Years," and your proposal to form an organization to achieve that end, and inviting me to send you a comment on the proposal.

I do not care to tell a man like yourself that the project is impossible, as I know your vocabulary has no such word as impossible, but if it could be done, I should regard it as an evil of proportions so gigantic that it would be a calamity. To draw, as we should have to, this large accretion of population from diverse nations, place them in a new country confronting novel conditions, would be in itself bad enough, but to weld them into a united people, to help them put off the things keeping them apart and cultivate and then take on the qualities that would bring them together would be a task that no one but a thoughtless enthusiast would dare to talk about.

You make special reference to our building an empire, but to do this requires something more than numbers. I trust the settlement of Western Canada will proceed with several cardinal features always in view. The first is the continuous unity of the whole Dominion; there must be no thought of separation either between East and West or in any other way. If any part of the Dominion is suffering injustice from any other part (as I believe the West is from the East at the present time) there should be no reason to doubt the possibility of this being removed by reasonable and friendly explanation and appeal. The second is the preservation of a distinctively Canadian spirit, by this I mean a love of our land built on faith in and reverence for Canada as a country, a faith in its latent possibilities, the fertility of its soil, the salubrity of its climate, the undeveloped wealth of its mineral resources, the abundance of its resources to supply all that is necessary to nurture the body, mind and spirit of a free, clean and strong people; and a reverence that is begotten of a sense of complete possession. The assurance that this land is our very own, creating within us a willingness to live our fullest life in its service, and to die if need be with a murmur in its defense. Beside,

this higher purpose of empire building mere numbers become comparatively insignificant. A million a year for ten years would from this higher view point be a stultification sufficiently undesirable to be deprecated and even opposed, unless in the interest of the million itself it is proposed to bring and those who propose to bring them.

My own idea of settling up this country has always been that the older population of the Dominion should be a haven to mould, dominate and absorb the new. The mistake you are making is, you imagine a horde is an empire, whereas it might constitute general disorder, disruption and despair.

In my judgment, the settlement of Western Canada during the last ten or twelve years at least, has been sufficiently rapid, and this applies especially to Saskatchewan. I am not sure that a slight check for a while is not desirable. It is, it seems to me, important for us to make sure we are treating those who are already here as well as they should be treated before we allow ourselves to become inflamed with any such desire as you formulate in your proposal.

In building a nation as in building a house, it is not a superabundance of material that is all important, but a wise placing of the material, so that each part may give support and strength to each other part. Before all things it is our duty to make residence on the land more attractive than it is at the present time, so that we may rectify what is today little short of a scandal, a large number of unemployed men loafing about our towns and cities while many millions of acres of uncultivated land are all around us. Spectacular boomings of indefinite things may be the breath of life to the publicity commissioner, but in building a nation it may count less than the dust in the balance.

The time I think has arrived when we may exercise a much more rigid oversight in the selection of our incoming immigrants than could have been wisely done in the past. In establishing the nucleus of settlement a very wise discrimination was practically impossible, but we have arrived at the pass where our immigration policy should look to the quality of citizenship rather than to swollen statistics.

Yours sincerely,  
GEORGE LANGLEY.

Regina.

## THE FARM MORTGAGE ACT

Editor, Guide:—I would take it as a great favor if you could allow me space in the Mail Bag to bring to the notice of the Government of Saskatchewan a matter of great importance to a large number of our settlers, viz.: the question of putting into operation the Saskatchewan Cooperative Farm Mortgage Association Act. In the southern part of District 13 (of which district I have the honor to be director) there are a large number of settlers who are just proving up on their homesteads and preemptions, and consequently are in a position to take advantage of the Act in question. Some associations have applied to our Central Office for information and were referred (very properly) to the government at Regina, and were told that the Act could be put into operation at the discretion of the ministry, but the impression was given that, owing to the tightness of money it is not advisable to make the Act operative at the present time. Now, tight money, necessarily means dear money, and consequently the necessity of putting the act into force

Continued on Page 14

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, tho not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



# The Country Homemakers

Published by Francis Marion Brown

## QUALIFICATIONS FOR WIFEHOOD

In the current issue of Good House-keeping there is an article by Martha Beasley Barnes on "The Business of Being a Bride." If this title conveys to your mind the suggestion that the subject matter of the article is the engraving of wedding cards or the correct length of bridal trains, let the thought be dispelled at once. As a matter of fact the author tramples underfoot all our sentimental old traditions on the bride question.

She leads off with the tale of her visit to the home of a future bride, where she had displayed for her admiration the usual array of hand embroidered linen and lingerie. Instead of being duly impressed by the sweet domesticity of the happy young lady she asks the pertinent question, "How is all this experience in fine embroidery going to fit Grace Bryant for wifehood?" She shows that increasingly, year by year, sewing is being done outside of the home. Very few wives now make their husband's shirts or their own underwear. Nearly all the outer garments are bought ready made or are made in dressmaking establishments or tailor shops.

This being the case she insists that it is not half so important for Grace to be able to do fine needlework as to interest herself in the sanitary and satisfactory production of ready-made clothes. She should learn to buy things that have been made under clean and safe conditions and that will give the maximum of value for the investment. Indeed, she declares that the business of being a bride today resolves itself largely into being able to spend money wisely.

But Grace's mother hustens to assure the guest that her daughter's accomplishments are not entirely ornamental. She has been taking cooking lessons since February, and some of the future bride's delicious angel cake and dessert are produced as evidence of her progress in this direction. Still the author of this article is not satisfied. She admits that it is a good thing to be able to cook, but reminds us that day by day the cooking is going out of the home into the bread, biscuit, pickle, vinegar and breakfast food factory, into the chocolate, cocoa and sugar factory, into the coffee, tea and canned soup factory. Does Grace know anything about the conditions under which these things are produced? Does she know which of the bought foods are adulterated and which are pure? Are the pure food laws in her state or province enforced as they ought to be? All these she declares are essentially the business of the bride of today, much more than filling drawers full of hand embroidered dollies.

Moreover she insists that Grace should interest herself in the high cost of transportation which results in peaches rotting on the ground a hundred miles from New York, while in that city they are selling at forty cents for a small basket. She declares that Grace, in co-operation with other housewives, should do something about these outrageous charges and see to it that they get the food they require for their families at the lowest possible cost consistent with honest and cleanly production.

Her concluding words are: Grace Bryant would have a better chance for permanent happiness if instead of hemstitching her pillow-cases she had taken an up-to-date course in civil government and the powers of public-service commissions.

Yes, we need a new kind of school for brides. Here, as in the workshop and the professions, the apprentice system has had its day. The business of producing citizens and happy homes is too important to be left to chance, and that sadly overworked myth—the maternal instinct. And it is for the Grace Bryants who will so soon go to the

alter to see to it that the bride who come after them shall have a better opportunity to prepare themselves for the business of home management—which has become so largely the business of intelligent buying and consumption—than their mothers, for all their blind affection, gave them.

## PRISON REFORM

Dear Miss Brynson—I have been intending to write to you ever since the convention at Moose Jaw, but you know as the old lady said, how "tempus does fugit." Your remarks in regard to Krafchenko, in the last Guide, set me thinking, and I will write some of my thoughts on this criminal problem. The trial is over, his name is no longer to be seen on the front page of our newspapers, but alas! the ruin and misery that one neglected boy has wrought still remains.

I met Harry Arnold when, as a lad of 19, he was just starting on his banking career, and a fine, manly, upright young fellow he was, very obliging and gentlemanly. So I find it hard to join in any "maudlin" sympathy for Krafchenko, tho I believe capital punishment will one day be abolished from the civilized world.

I had been a teacher for many years before my marriage and usually boys formed the majority of my class. I have often had as many as sixty names on the register. Among the ordinary, everyday boys we all know and love, I found some who seem born with a twist in their moral makeup, with scarcely any sense of honor and the most perverted ideas. These children were not looked down on by the others, either; quite the reverse, if pleasant and companionable.

I remember a case in particular, where one of my boys played truant. His father had been a clever lawyer but died, leaving two boys to the care of a sick mother with little means. When the younger, a boy of 12 years, who was in my room, was absent a few days, I went to see the mother. She was heart-broken when she found he had been absent, as she had sent him every day, but she said he was completely bewitched by a boy who smoked cigarettes and played truant; had made a hero of him, and thought it fine to act as he did.

"Why, mamma," he said, "Jack is so brave. I love him, why he'd just as soon stick a knife into you as look at you."

Thus you see how a boy, such as Krafchenko was, comes to regard himself as a great fellow and brag about his achievements to an admiring audience. Now if there is any province in Canada which needs compulsory education more than another, it is that province which contains Winnipeg, with its large foreign element.

But I do not think compulsory education alone will solve the criminal problem. Those children with the twist in their moral nature require special treatment, and years of patient, loving training to turn the current of their thoughts and actions into clean, pure ways, so that some day they may go out into the world prepared to judge the good from the bad, the right from the wrong.

When a child or youth first commits a crime I believe there should be some home school where he or she can be taken and carefully watched. Not driven with a rod of iron, but by gentle leading and kindly interest he or she comes at last to the time when able to walk unaided. If such a time never comes, and, after all the training, they still commit crime, then the lunatic asylum is the place for them. "The man who is irreclaimable is abnormal, and, therefore, is not a criminal but a patient."

But the criminal question has been handled in a most stupid, blundering

fashion. I know of a case in my own home town, where a young and beautiful girl came from the country to go into service. She got into bad company, became drunk and violent and was sent to the city prison among the vilest of the kind. For twenty-five years, at irregular intervals, that girl, now a poor degraded creature, is still getting drunk, breaking windows and being sent to prison for three months. Such stupidity! Don't you think it ought to have dawned upon the city fathers, say in ten years, that some other method might be tried. Had that girl (and thousands of others like her) no soul to be saved, no heart to be touched? I am sure time and training would have made a fine woman of that girl, who physically was so perfect.

The Borstal System is the best thing in the line of prison reform yet attempted. It provides for an indeterminate sentence for habitual prisoners, a kind of preventive detention prison, or rather establishment, for reclaiming the young and secluding the old and hardened criminals. Reform the young, is the object; keep the old criminals where they can do no harm, and, if possible, turn their lives right about face. Give them hope and heart. The practice of sending the young to prison to mix with hardened criminals, leaving the scene of their punishment unrepentant and unreformed, has been one of the clever methods by which society has created its criminals.

I was glad to see Mrs. Anderson's letter. I have very pleasant memories of all those I met in Moose Jaw. Mrs. Haight is certainly a hustler, so is Mrs. McNeal. I have not yet done much in that line, but hope to do more this summer. Yours sincerely,

NORMA.

## A SUBJECT OF SUGGESTIONS

Dear Miss Brynson—I saw in House Decoration that a firm in Winnipeg



UNA LILWALL  
A Weekly Sample of the West's  
Best Crop

made rugs out of rags and she ("Puss" I mean) said you should cut your rags nearly twice as wide as for carpet rags, but do you sew them like carpet rags? She did not say.

I will enclose stamped envelope for reply, and I should like to say that I enjoy the Sunshine and Homemakers pages better than any two pages of all the papers we get in our home.

I am going to give a piece of advice to mothers raising babies on the bottle, as I have raised two that way and have two real healthy babies.

When real small I give them one teaspoonful of cream to eight of boiled water and feed thru bottle, and as they get older, I make it about one less of

water every two and a half to three weeks. I also give them a small teaspoonful of lime-water once a week, very slightly sweetened with sugar.

Here is my recipe for biscuits: One quart flour, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful baking powder, half teaspoonful soda, half cupful sugar, quarter pound butter or lard. Mix with cream and do not cut too large or too thin. I have lovely biscuits.

Anyone liking currants just put in about half a cupful to quart of flour.

Here is another change for summer, with eggs: Take boiled mashed potatoes, mix with a little cream and pepper and salt, just nice for eating. Make into molds and scoop out a spoonful in the top and break a raw egg into the hole, and cook until eggs are nicely cooked, in the oven. Serve hot. It is very tasty for supper and easily prepared.

Well, my letter is long, but I hope this will help someone.

VIOLET.

About the rugs—You saw the rugs exactly as for rug carpet and the name of the weavers is The Handicraft Shop, Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, Man.

F. M. B.

## QUESTIONS ARE DIFFICULT

Dear Miss Brynson—I would be very much obliged if you will kindly forward enclosed letter to "Anna" who writes to you in this week's Guide, under heading "In Need of Work."

Altho I have never written to you before you are an old friend thro The Guide, and I would like to have your three little books: "Materinity," "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World."

Like "Lilac" I am besieged with questions on many subjects by my youngsters and find it hard to answer some of them. I enjoy your pages in The Guide every week and the I am too busy to take any very active interest in outside things, I sympathize with the women who are working for the vote, as long as they don't disgrace themselves, as so many of the old country women are doing. It is a poor way of going about their business. Isn't it?

Now I must finish up this note and get to work. Thanking you for your kind help and cheering words. Yours truly,

"BRIDGET."

## SASKATCHEWAN HOMEMAKERS

The University of Saskatchewan is providing Homemakers' Clubs, of which there are now about one hundred in Saskatchewan, with permanent libraries and also is instituting a system of travelling libraries to circulate among the Clubs. The permanent library will be composed of twelve to fifteen volumes which are intended as reference works. They deal with topics in which women are particularly interested. The travelling library which will be composed of about thirty-five volumes are largely miscellaneous reading for boys and girls and older people with a judicious amount of technical and social literature.

Libraries will be supplied to the clubs to be retained six months. The idea of both permanent library and travelling library is being received with greatest enthusiasm for the members of the clubs. The libraries are now about ready for circulation.

A short course in Domestic Science is being held at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, during the first three weeks in June. The course will include cooking, laundry, cleaning processes, home nursing and hygiene, food economy and poultry management. The attendance will be limited to forty-eight students and applications should be in by May 30.

# Progress of the Single Tax

From the New York Outlook

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that twenty-five years ago the term "single taxer" was as odious and terrifying in the rich States of the North Atlantic seaboard as the term "abolitionist" was fifty years ago in the States of the South Atlantic seaboard. The term "single tax" was invented by Thomas G. Shearman, a distinguished New York lawyer, who was an eminent authority on taxation. Henry George adopted it to describe the method devised by him of taxing land values so that the unearned increment, as he called it, shall go to the community which creates it and not merely to the individuals who now reap the benefit.

The single tax theory was first propounded by Mr. George in 1871 in a book called "Our Land Policy," but it received its most famous exposition in "Progress and Poverty," which Mr. George published in 1879. In 1882 Mr. George stamped Ireland, and again in 1884 he made a three months' tour through Great Britain, speaking in the principal cities to large audiences and making a strong impression. In 1890 he spent nine months in a trip to Australia and a tour around the world.

## Interest Steadily Growing

What has been the progress of Mr. George's taxation doctrine during the thirty-four years since the publication of "Progress and Poverty?"

This question is worth answering, because interest in the problem of land taxes is steadily growing. In even so conservative a State as New York, a State in which the land-owning interests are strong and influential, there is a definite movement in favor of increasing the taxes on land and decreasing them proportionately on improvements. In New Jersey also, a rich and conservative State, the mother of corporations, the two prominent candidates for the Governorship within the Progressive party are both appealing for support on the ground that they advocate the taking of the burden of taxation from improvements and transferring it to land values.

Before we endeavor to answer this question it must be pointed out that there is a very widespread error in the public mind regarding the single tax. Many people, perhaps most people who have not looked into the matter, consider that the single tax means the abolition of private property in land. To impose a single tax on land values or ground rent means nothing of the kind, although it is true that Henry George did not believe in private monopoly of land as at present existing and proposed to use the single tax as a method of abolishing it.

## To Encourage Improvements

It is obvious that ground rent or the unearned increment can be taxed at any rate per cent. chosen by the taxing authority. Of course, if the State takes twenty, fifty, or ninety per cent., the individual has only the balance. Mr. Fillebrown, in Massachusetts, and Messrs. Colby and Osborne, the gubernatorial candidates in New Jersey, believe that the single tax can be applied to real estate values in the cities of Boston and Newark in such a way as practically to take taxation entirely from improvements, thus fostering and developing improvements, and yet leaving a reasonable share of the increasing ground rent or land value or unearned increment to the private owners.

We believe it will surprise some of our readers, as it has surprised us, to learn what the progress of the single tax has been in the various parts of the world in the last few years. We are enabled to give this record through information collected, condensed, and arranged by Mr. C. B. Fillebrown, one of the best-known and best-informed authorities on the so-called single tax.

Great Britain has been the last to move, and her first step was comparatively a short one. The Lloyd George Budget of 1909, which finally became a law in 1910, imposed four different taxes upon land, the first and most important of which was the so-called increment value duty. This imposes a tax of twenty per cent. upon

land increment arising after 1908, payable by the owner when land is sold, leased for more than fourteen years, or transferred at death. Land held by corporate bodies and not changing hands is to pay every fifteen years. To carry the law into effect it was necessary, of course, to provide for a complete appraisal of all the land in Great Britain, in order to determine its value, exclusive of improvements, in the year 1909. This work, which is estimated to cost \$10,000,000 and to require five years, is now under way, and it will result in a monumental survey comparable to Domesday Book.

## German Experience

In the German Empire the first of the recent experiments in taxing the increment of land was made in the model German colony of Kiauchow, established in China in 1897. The land and tax ordinance of 1898 imposed a tax of 33 1/3 per cent. of any increment of value accruing thereafter to private purchasers of lands acquired from the government, a tax of six per cent. on the value of land, exclusive of improvements, and a tax on land sales at auction. This ordinance suddenly and unexpectedly realized the German land reformers' program in a German colony under the direct control of the Imperial Government. It naturally aroused great interest, and soon led to attempts to tax the unearned increment in various German cities. Frankfurt and Cologne took the lead, in 1904 and 1905. Their example was rapidly followed by scores of other municipalities, including most of the large cities, until by 1910 the increment tax was in operation in 437 cities and towns and was yielding a substantial revenue. The rates of taxation ranged from one per cent. to twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the increment.

In 1911 the German Empire introduced an Imperial increment tax. This law imposes a progressive tax, increasing according to the percentage which the increment bears to the original value of

the land. The rate is ten per cent. of the increment when that amounts to ten per cent. of the original value, and increases one per cent. for each additional twenty per cent. of increment until it reaches nineteen per cent. on increments ranging from 170 per cent. to 190 per cent. From that point it increases one per cent. for every additional ten per cent. of increment, until it reaches thirty per cent. on all increments of 290 per cent. and over, with provision for certain deductions. The Imperial tax is intended to unify the taxation of the unearned increment throughout the Empire, and will replace the local increment taxes. To compensate the cities for the revenue thus lost, the law provides that forty per cent. of the product of the Imperial increment tax shall be apportioned to the local governments; while the states are given ten per cent., and the Empire retains fifty per cent. Authority is granted, however, to impose additional rates for local purposes; so that some measure of local option is retained.

## Australia Moving

In Australia Queensland has already adopted the exemption of all improvements, and New South Wales, South Australia, and every other state, as well as the Federal Government, are moving steadily in the same direction.

New Zealand has had a graduated state land tax since 1891, which has already to a great extent accomplished its purpose of breaking up large estates. In 1896 local bodies were empowered to levy their rates on the unimproved value of land. By 1909 not less than eighty-five districts had adopted the method, with satisfactory results.

Of the nine Canadian provinces three have taken important steps toward the single tax. In British Columbia provincial revenue is still derived from poll, property and income taxes, but since 1891 municipalities have been permitted to exempt improvements from taxation in part or

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# Social Policy of New Zealand

A striking article on "The Social Policy of New Zealand" appears in the Colonial Journal, based on H. H. Lusk's new book on "Social Welfare in New Zealand."

"New Zealand has led the way in democracy, and its numerous economical innovations have been carefully watched and largely imitated. Today the community is represented by its admirers as the first one that has ventured to deny the conditions and disregard the teaching of commercialism. Its one object is to secure that every member of the society shall obtain a fair and full share of the profits arising from his exertions."

"The well-being of a nation," Mrs. Lusk writes, "demand wages sufficient to support a man with a family in reasonable comfort, and to leave a margin beyond this sufficient to enable him by self-denial and economy to improve his position and provide for the future. If in any trade these essentials cannot be provided, the supreme law of well-being demands that it shall cease to be carried out in the country."

## Challenges the Social System

"It is obvious that this standard of individual welfare raises a challenge to the usual social system. It conflicts with the commercial spirit, the methods of individualism, and laissez faire policy generally. In the present work it is claimed that it has been no visionary ideal; not only is the program one reflecting a high moral standard, but it has resulted in an increase of individual well-being for the people and of wealth for the nation that is well appreciated in the annals of history."

"It was not, however, the study of the higher morality or for the matter of that any abstract ideas that led to

the well-known economic measures of New Zealand. That would be too much to expect from any Anglo-Saxon community. The original cause of the process was simply debt."

"The necessity for offering inducements to settlers became acute. There was only one way of doing this, and that was to open up the land more freely. A large part of the available land was owned in large estates, and held up for speculative purposes, frequently by English companies, which were prepared to wait leisurely for results. Two expedients were adopted to force such land into the market."

"The first was a sliding scale of taxation, under which holdings of over five hundred acres paid a land tax which increased gradually until it reached a total of five per cent. on the market value of land in estates of more than fifty thousand acres."

"Secondly, there was a surtax where the owners had their headquarters outside the colony."

"These taxes benefited the revenue, but as it turned out they did not have the anticipated effect of bringing the estates into the market. The owners held out in the belief that the value of land would go up. The next step taken to break up the large estates was to introduce a system of compulsory purchase."

## What the Government Did

"In New Zealand the best part of the country was largely taken up with big properties occupied only by a manager and a few shepherds. The government in 1892 took steps to purchase large estates for sub-division into farms. There are under the act as amended two modes of acquisition. An owner may make an offer to sell, and if the proper

ty is considered suitable a board proceeds to consider the price which should be given. Or land can be taken compulsorily, the sum payable being that given in the valuation roll on which the owner has been paying rates, plus 10 per cent. of the total value up to £50,000, and 5 per cent. on all amounts above. The improvements are also paid for and are separately assessed, and another 2 per cent. is added on the purchase price as compensation for the compulsory taking. In allotting such lands preference is given to married people, and all applicants have to satisfy the Land Board that they have means to stock and cultivate and erect buildings on the land applied for. The tenure granted is that of perpetual lease, at a rent of 4 1/2 per cent. on the cost to the government, subject to a revaluation at the end of each 33 years."

## Some Important Results

"The result has been to place on the land as farmers a large number of men who would not have ventured into remote and unbroken country, but who were willing and had the means to develop lands near their old homes. The difficulty of obtaining adequate labor, which no doubt increases with the multiplication of the small holdings, has induced many owners to come forward with offers to sell. By the end of March, 1912, the government had acquired under these powers 1,296,942 acres, and after payment of all expenses including interest, there was a credit balance of £66,940."

"The number of 'selectors' provided for was 5,000, or with their families nearly 17,000. The improvements made by these tenants by the end of 1910 were valued at over £2,000,000, an important asset in the wealth of the coun-

try. It is said that the money paid by way of purchase power was almost invariably re-invested in the country, a circumstance which indicates that capital was not alarmed by the process."

Among other helpful schemes are mentioned money advanced for building houses, old age pensions, industrial arbitration.

## Back to the Land

"The result of these and other measures has certainly been to bring about that modern desideratum—the engagement of a larger proportion of the population in country pursuits. In twenty years after 1890 the number of farms was doubled, and the agricultural population of the country increased by one-third, so that there was a clear gain to agriculture notwithstanding the influences which are steadily in most places throwing men into the towns."

"In the face of all the prophecies of evil the price of land in New Zealand steadily goes up. The causes of this rise have nothing to do with politics; they are largely mechanical, viz., the freezing chamber and the milking machine, but they have fitted most conveniently into the scheme of slower settlement. Formerly sheep were only wanted for their wool and tallow, and this industry could only be carried on profitably with large flocks on large areas; the sheep were left to get what they could out of the grass and little agriculture was practised. The freezer has altered all that. Small farmers keep breeding ewes and improve the feed with roots. Similarly the dairy industry has gone up by leaps and bounds now that the small holder can embark upon it, and the high cultivation which he can give provides the necessary crops

Continued on page 20



# Saskatchewan

One of the best of the world's natural resources for the production of grain is the province of Saskatchewan. It is a vast area of fertile land, and the climate is ideal for the growth of grain. The province is also rich in minerals, and the people are industrious and enterprising.

THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

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## STAMP YOUR EGGS

See the Stamp Book

## KODAK



**Abstract**

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are offering young Clydesdale stallions by quality blood of breeding for service to the grain grower. These stallions are bred to the best of the breed and are being offered at a special price of \$100.00 each. They are being offered for service to the grain grower and are being offered for service to the grain grower.

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A few splendid bred bull calves used by order with many bulls and dams who are from the best blood to be found. Also a number of young cows, good mothers and in all we can find bull who was bred of the famous Fair and who landed the dairy herd which was the up to the famous Fair this year. (Bulls) 1934 Fair, also 1933 and 1932.

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We have for sale a few splendid bred ewes, bred to the famous Fair, due to be born in April and May at 8. A. J. The wool is very good and the ewes are in good condition. The price is \$10.00 each. For particulars apply to:

L. A. GALLAGHER, CATHAR, SASK.

## Tanwerths Ayrshires White Leghorns

Tanwerths have a large number of Ayrshires and White Leghorns for sale. They are all bred to the best of the breed and are being offered at a special price of \$10.00 each. They are being offered for service to the grain grower and are being offered for service to the grain grower.

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By J. E. GUSTUS

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5. It is a very good feed for horses of all ages and breeds.	6. It is a very good feed for horses who are in poor condition.	7. It is a very good feed for horses who are in good condition.	8. It is a very good feed for horses who are in poor condition.
9. It is a very good feed for horses who are in good condition.	10. It is a very good feed for horses who are in poor condition.	11. It is a very good feed for horses who are in good condition.	12. It is a very good feed for horses who are in poor condition.



Alfalfa Horse System

The Alfalfa Method			
1. The Alfalfa Method is a very simple and easy method of feeding alfalfa to horses.	2. It is a very good method of feeding alfalfa to horses.	3. It is a very good method of feeding alfalfa to horses.	4. It is a very good method of feeding alfalfa to horses.
5. It is a very good method of feeding alfalfa to horses.	6. It is a very good method of feeding alfalfa to horses.	7. It is a very good method of feeding alfalfa to horses.	8. It is a very good method of feeding alfalfa to horses.
9. It is a very good method of feeding alfalfa to horses.	10. It is a very good method of feeding alfalfa to horses.	11. It is a very good method of feeding alfalfa to horses.	12. It is a very good method of feeding alfalfa to horses.

Alfalfa and Mixed Feeding

What are the good points of the Alfalfa Method? This method of feeding alfalfa to horses is very good.



Plain Facts about Alfalfa and the Alfalfa Method. This method of feeding alfalfa to horses is very good.











### Breeders' Notes

[illegible][illegible]

## A. J. MACKEY &amp; P. J. FENNER

[illegible]

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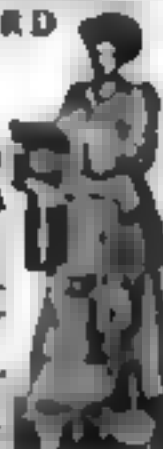
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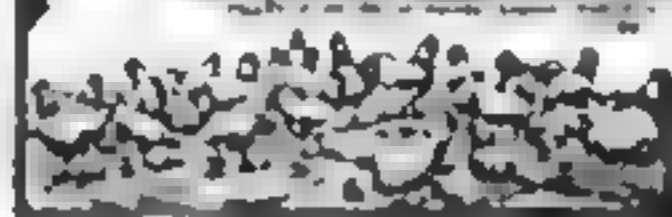
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Progress of the Nightly Ex  
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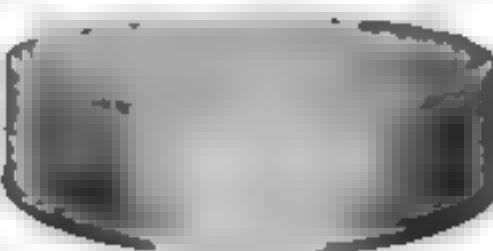
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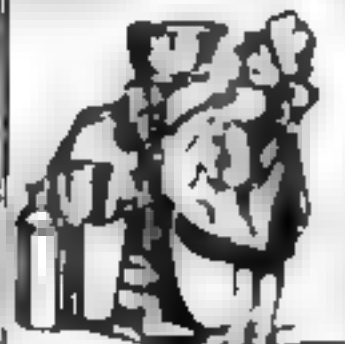
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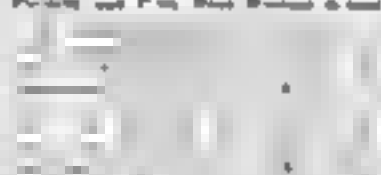
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in the Spring

and the Fall



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Field and Farm House



Field and Farm House



Field and Farm House



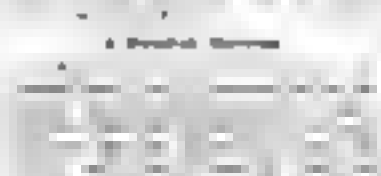
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Field and Farm House



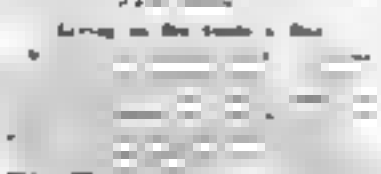
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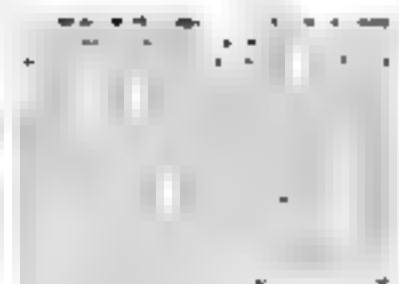
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Field and Farm House



Field and Farm House



Field and Farm House



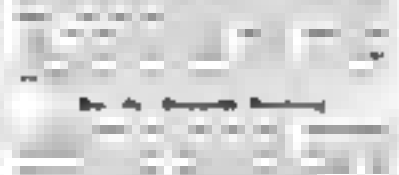
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Field and Farm House



Field and Farm House



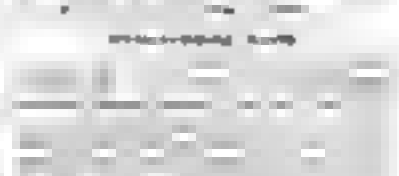
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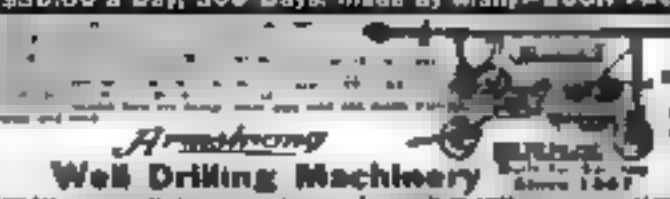
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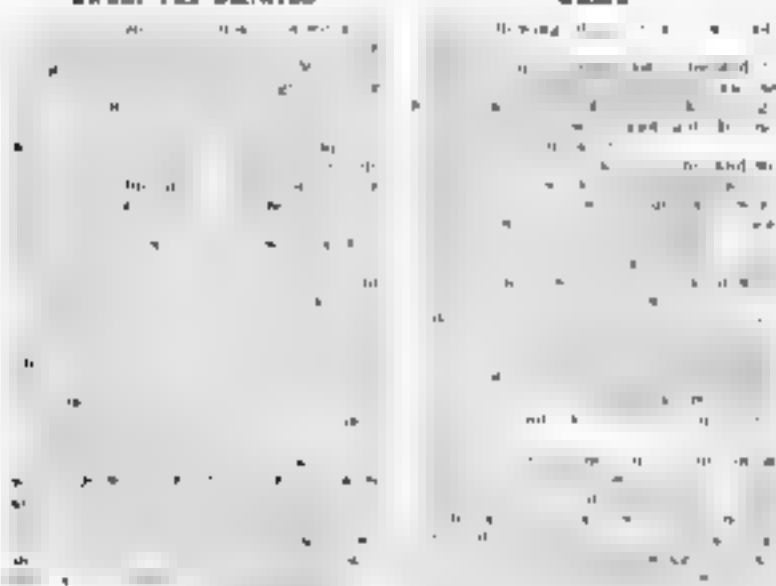


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By DIXIE PATTON

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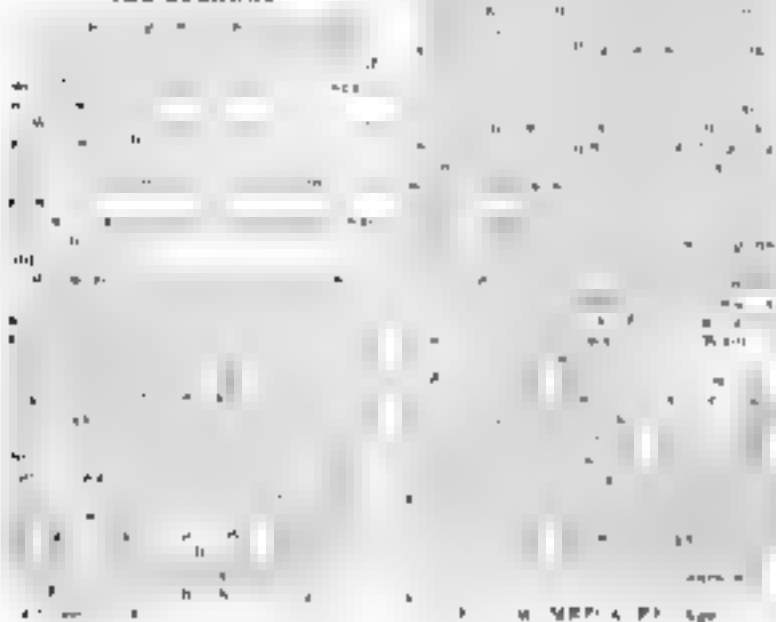
## WASH



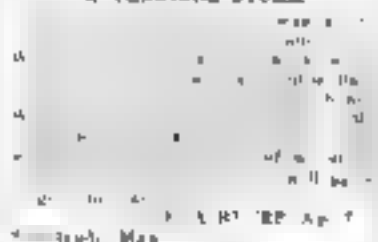
## A MAD STEER



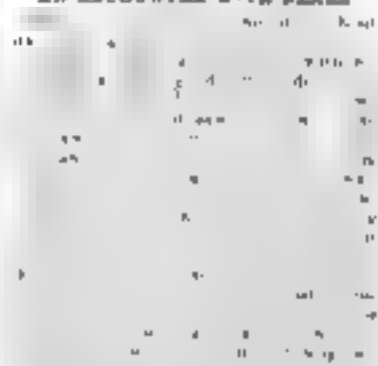
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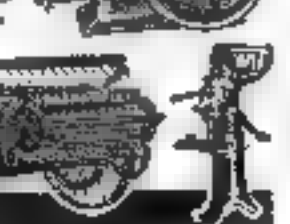
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## Social Policy of New Zealand

Continued from page 19

of the whole nation is supplemented by the law.

### How It All Pays

In the main, it is a law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters. It is a law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters. It is a law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters.

### Woman Suffrage

Women were granted the franchise in 1913 and since then the law has been in force. It is a law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters. It is a law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters.

It is a law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters. It is a law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters. It is a law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters.

The following passage sums up the law.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact of the New Zealand policy is the fact that it is a law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters. It is a law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters.

New Zealand adopts a policy that is a law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters. It is a law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters. It is a law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters.

The law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters. It is a law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters. It is a law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters.

These are the law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters. It is a law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters. It is a law that the New Zealand policy has not as yet approached in value quarters.



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## EATON'S BINDER-TWINE PRICES

**ORDER EARLY AND AVOID  
SHORTAGE IN SUPPLY**

AVERAGE LENGTH OF TURNS IS  
3.50 FT. TO 4.00 FT.



**DO NOT FAIL TO ORDER EARLY**

at Prices quoted for this Season

below are the prices per 100 pounds of Twine delivered in the Provinces named

	1000000	1000000	1000000
1000000	\$10.00	\$10.25	\$10.50
1000000	\$10.55	\$10.80	\$11.05

T. EATON CO.

**WINNIPEG**

**CANADA**

## Convincing to Ladies— This Oven Test!

So that you may use less flour, we do what a home cook would do if she were in our place.

From every shipment of wheat delivered at our mills we take a ten pound sample. We grind this into flour. Bread is baked from the flour.

# PURITY

We find that some samples make more bread and better bread than others. So we keep the shipment from which the more and better bread comes. The others we sell.

You save money by using flour that bears this name. And you get better bread.

"More Bread and Better Bread" and  
"Better Pastry Too"

## Canadian Industrial Exhibition

WINNIPEG JULY 10 to 18

### Eight Big Days of 1914!

Entries Close June 22nd

Canada's International Live Stock Show Farm Boys' Club  
Big Pony Show Gas Engine Demonstration  
Dominion Experimental Farm Exhibit

**\$75,000 For Premiums, Purses and Attractions**

**BEACHEY---The World-Famous Airman**

Will Loop-the-Loop and Fly Upside Down EXCLUSIVELY at this year's  
Canadian Industrial Exhibition. You can't afford to miss Beachey

FRED. J. C. COX  
President

W. J. BOYD  
Vice-President

A. W. BELL  
Manager and Secy.

## ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A limited number of pigs from this spring's litter at \$15.00 each, pairs not less, \$25.00, A.B. Strathmore. These pigs are from deep, long-sided, typical bacon sows, sired by one of the best English Berkshire boars in Canada. Pedigrees included in the price and furnished promptly. Terms: Cash with order. Address:

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SUPPLY FARM, Strathmore, Alta.

## LUMBER:

We have Branches and Distributing Yards in most of the important towns in Alberta and Saskatchewan. We can furnish Lumber and other Building Material cheaper than any one else—quality and prompt service being considered.

Write us when you want Lumber and Building Material

Revelstoke Sawmill Company Limited, Calgary, Alta.



## Well Drilling

FOR YOUR FOUNTAIN  
AND MANUFACTURING  
THE COMPANY

Maintenance of the  
Columbia  
MONITOR WELL  
AUGERS AND  
DRILLS

Write for prices  
and illustrated  
Catalogue

121 Main Street  
U.S.A.

Branch Office  
Winnipeg, Man.

## Half Price For Poultry Wire

We have 1,000 rods 19-gauge wire fencing, 66 inches high, 10 strands, slightly damaged by water. Sells regularly at 50 to 55 cents. Our price, to clear, 25 cents per rod. Send remittance with your order.

Northwest Hardware and Fur Co.  
278 Bazaar Ave., Winnipeg

## Give Me a Chance

To Return me an IRON, COB-  
BUCATED or PLAIN, for my  
building.  
I will save you a lot of money.  
It will cost you only a postage  
stamp to find out how much you  
can save by buying from me.  
Write to-day.

H. VICKERS, 404 Tribune Bldg.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## OATS

We want all the good oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Winnipeg contribution. It will pay you to communicate with us before disposing of your oats, so we can pay you better prices from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today.

LAING BROS., Winnipeg

ALBERTA FARMERS!

## CREAM WANTED

SHIP TO CALGARY. I Pay Cash  
as Arrives. Write for Full Particulars.

P. PALLESEN  
Calgary Central Creamery  
Box 274 Calgary, Alta.

## BEAVER LUMBER CO. LIMITED

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Mr. Farmer! Do you know that the water you use CATER'S WOOD PUMPS

will work more, last longer, pump faster, cost less, than any other pump made. If you will let me tell you a few of our high class iron pumps, with other styles at your hands. All our best pumps are fitted with galvanized iron pipe and valves, and sold here on lease basis. We have the most complete stock of wood and iron pumps in the West.

WINDMILLS AND GASOLINE ENGINES

We carry a large stock of Hay Windmills and Gasoline Engines, of all sizes, for spraying, water and electricity. Send money, goods, pictures and more letters right to me.

Write for our new CATALOGUE and PRICE LIST

Beaver Pump and Windmill Works, Brandon, Man.  
Dist. "L"





# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, May 9, 1914.)

**Wheat.**—The week just passed has seen a radical change in prices, May being 14 cents higher, July 14 cents, and October 1 cent, and at the close today the undertone was firm. The foremost factor in the week's developments in the wheat market is the strength in the European markets. The 31st put was a considerable check on the American situation, based on the winter wheat crop outlook. At the same time it is heavy influence that tends not only to confirm firmness abroad, but evidence that Europe is taking freely of our wheat. There is no doubt of heavy commitments by importers in the U. S. new crop supplies and that the summer months will see a very liberal export movement, but with the normal maintenance of present harvest prospects the surplus will be available for export. It is something to know, nevertheless, that our position in the international market promises to be of the utmost importance to the deficiency countries. That is a situation which practically puts us at the current level of prices on a merchandising basis and which suggests that whatever changes there may be in the market, they will come about slowly unless, of course, there should be a decided shift for the worse in the crop conditions in North America or abroad, when speculation might be expected to assert a positive influence in the market, which it is not doing at the present time. And in contemplating the wheat situation from this particular point of view it is inferred that in spite of the liberality of the American winter crop promise and the bewilderment which has, naturally, been engendered by its brilliancy of the chance of accident, favors the bulls. Such a development may not materialize, but domestic prices are kept so closely adjusted to a sound commercial basis that a too eager anticipation of the possible maximum is certain to result in pit sympathy. It may be said, with some feeling of confidence that prices, if they are to go lower, will decline slowly, but should conditions change to warrant a higher level, we should probably see a much sharper rise. The cash demand here has been sporadic, but generally speaking it would appear as if exporters have sufficient supplies to take care of their nearby customers and therefore are not taking on any future commitments.

**Oats.**—Strongly in American coarse grains buttered prices here and at the close we see a gain of 1 cent in May and 1/2 in July. The demand for the spot article is only fair.

**Barley.**—Good general demand for the grain has put prices up 1/2 to 1 cent.

**Flax.**—Very quiet market has this week in this grain and price changes were not noted, and at the close today remain about the same as last Saturday.

WINNIPEG FUTURES			
Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
May 11	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 12	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 13	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 14	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 15	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 16	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 17	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 18	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 19	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 20	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 21	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 22	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 23	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 24	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 25	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 26	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 27	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 28	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 29	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 30	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
May 31	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES			
(Sample Market, May 9)			
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 2 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 3 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 4 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 5 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 6 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 7 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 8 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 9 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 10 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 11 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 12 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 13 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 14 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 15 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 16 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 17 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 18 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 19 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
No. 20 hard wheat, 1 car	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2

**CHICAGO GRAIN**  
F. Chicago, May 9.—Bullish European advices today put renewed strength into wheat. In particular an advance at Paris, due to the unfavorable outlook for crops in France, was influential on the buying side. A consequent rise in prices here, however, was partly checked by sold reports from Oklahoma and Kansas, indicating a yield equal to all that the soil can produce. The

market opened 1/2 to 1 cent higher and made a slight further gain, but then came to a pause. Some pressure from sales of new wheat to arrive led to a little reaction. Exporters, however, were buying for deferred shipment. The close was steady at 1 to 2 cent net advance. Oats developed firmness with other grains. Trade was only moderate.

OFFICIAL BY THE GRAIN			
Port William, May 9, 1914—			
1914	1913	1912	1911
1 hard	119,134.40	119,134.40	119,134.40
2 Nor.	3,770,845.00	3,770,845.00	3,770,845.00
3 Nor.	2,832,292.00	2,832,292.00	2,832,292.00
4 Nor.	1,177,847.40	1,177,847.40	1,177,847.40
No. 4	309,784.00	309,784.00	309,784.00
Others	1,145,314.45	1,145,314.45	1,145,314.45

This week	16,846,979.00	This week	7,700,700.00
Last week	14,338,050.00	Last week	10,888,100.00

Decrease	4,194,079.00	Decrease	4,846,000.00
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1 C.W.	16,817.10	1 C.W.	16,817.10
2 C.W.	5,434,500.00	2 C.W.	5,434,500.00
3 C.W.	1,177,847.40	3 C.W.	1,177,847.40
4 C.W.	100,100.00	4 C.W.	100,100.00
Others	570,000.00	Others	570,000.00

This week	6,121,552.00	This week	6,121,552.00
Last week	6,121,552.00	Last week	6,121,552.00

Decrease	705,000.00	Decrease	705,000.00
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1 C.W.	500,700.00	1 C.W.	500,700.00
2 C.W.	275,000.00	2 C.W.	275,000.00
3 C.W.	175,000.00	3 C.W.	175,000.00
4 C.W.	25,000.00	4 C.W.	25,000.00
Others	37,000.00	Others	37,000.00

This week	1,581,886.00	This week	1,581,886.00
Last week	1,581,886.00	Last week	1,581,886.00

Decrease	600,000.00	Decrease	600,000.00
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Total	1,984,901.00	Total	1,984,901.00
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1914 (rail)	71,787	1914 (rail)	71,787
1913 (rail)	2,537,126	1913 (rail)	2,537,126
1912 (rail)	4,790,854	1912 (rail)	4,790,854
1911 (rail)	54,500	1911 (rail)	54,500

CANADIAN VEHICLE SUPPLY			
Week Ending May 9, 1914—			
Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax

St. Arthur Ter.	12,646,979	12,646,979	12,646,979
In total	12,646,979	12,646,979	12,646,979
In total in Can.	12,646,979	12,646,979	12,646,979
Ter. Barbers	2,845,546	2,845,546	2,845,546
At Buffalo and	1,310,000	1,310,000	1,310,000
Drunk	1,310,000	1,310,000	1,310,000

Total this week	17,510,575	Total this week	17,510,575
Total last week	17,431,331	Total last week	17,431,331
Total last year	17,930,500	Total last year	17,930,500

1914 (rail)	71,787	1914 (rail)	71,787
1913 (rail)	2,537,126	1913 (rail)	2,537,126
1912 (rail)	4,790,854	1912 (rail)	4,790,854
1911 (rail)	54,500	1911 (rail)	54,500

1914 (rail)	71,787	1914 (rail)	71,787
1913 (rail)	2,537,126	1913 (rail)	2,537,126
1912 (rail)	4,790,854	1912 (rail)	4,790,854
1911 (rail)	54,500	1911 (rail)	54,500

1914 (rail)	71,787	1914 (rail)	71,787
1913 (rail)	2,537,126	1913 (rail)	2,537,126
1912 (rail)	4,790,854	1912 (rail)	4,790,854
1911 (rail)	54,500	1911 (rail)	54,500

1914 (rail)	71,787	1914 (rail)	71,787
1913 (rail)	2,537,126	1913 (rail)	2,537,126
1912 (rail)	4,790,854	1912 (rail)	4,790,854
1911 (rail)	54,500	1911 (rail)	54,500

1914 (rail)	71,787	1914 (rail)	71,787
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1912 (rail)	4,790,854	1912 (rail)	4,790,854
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1912 (rail)	4,790,854	1912 (rail)	4,790,854
1911 (rail)	54,500	1911 (rail)	54,500

1914 (rail)	71,787	1914 (rail)	71,787
1913 (rail)	2,537,126	1913 (rail)	2,537,126
1912 (rail)	4,790,854	1912 (rail)	4,790,854
1911 (rail)	54,500	1911 (rail)	54,500

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, May 9, 1914:

Commodity	Winnipeg	Chicago
Cash Grain	84 1/2	84 1/2
1 Nor. wheat	84 1/2	84 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	84 1/2	84 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	84 1/2	84 1/2
4 Nor. wheat	84 1/2	84 1/2
5 Nor. wheat	84 1/2	84 1/2
6 Nor. wheat	84 1/2	84 1/2
7 Nor. wheat	84 1/2	84 1/2
8 Nor. wheat	84 1/2	84 1/2
9 Nor. wheat	84 1/2	84 1/2
10 Nor. wheat	84 1/2	84 1/2

Flax, No. 1	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 2	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 3	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 4	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 5	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 6	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 7	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 8	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 9	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 10	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 11	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 12	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 13	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 14	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 23	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 24	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 25	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 26	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 27	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 28	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 29	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 30	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 31	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 32	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 33	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 34	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 35	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 36	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 37	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 38	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 39	1.35	1.35
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Flax, No. 40	1.35	1.35
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## DOMINION PIANO

### Guaranteed For Ten Years!

Every Dominion Piano is guaranteed, under fair usage, against defects in material and workmanship, for a period of ten years. Truly a remarkable guarantee, and yet made in absolutely good faith, because it is based upon the experience of thousands of users, not only in Canada, but all over the British Empire.

The Dominion Piano is built to last a lifetime—not merely to sell. Its tonal quality improves with age. The security of its base and the sweetness of its treble are unequaled in any piano. The Dominion Piano is like the Dominion Organ. It has a world-wide reputation for all-around good quality.

Moreover, you save \$60 to \$100 when you buy one, because we refuse to purchase artists' testimonials, the cost of which has to be paid by those people who buy professionally recommended instruments. We put the value into the piano, believing that that is where you want it to be. Where we have no agent, we shall be pleased to sell you a piano direct from the factory.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

### The Dominion Organ and Piano Co. Ltd.

(Makers of Pianos, Organs and Player-Pianos)  
BOWMANVILLE, CANADA

GEO. H. RIFE      WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE  
ALEXANDER BLOCH, CHICAGO



## From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices

We made tanks for your grandfather

**Threshers' Tank and Trailer**  
Made of 30-gauge  
Galvanized Iron  
Capacity  
25 Barrels

A Money Back  
Guarantee with  
Every Tank  
Send Today for  
Catalog

Price \$38.00 Delivered

### FREELAND STEEL TANK COMPANY

Successors to  
Highgate Steel Tank Company  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.



## Special Low Prices on STANDARD FENCE

This year you can buy high grade Standard Fence at lower prices than ever before—prices no higher than you have been accustomed to pay for lower grade, lighter gauge fence. In order to take full advantage of this opportunity, write us at once telling us how much fence you need, and what you need it for. We will send you a special quotation by return mail, together with our very useful fence catalogues.

Don't delay, because we are making better terms on Standard Fence than ever before.

Standard Tube and Fence Co., Limited  
Dept. B.      WOODSTOCK, ONT.

# STANDARD FENCE

## Cheap Lumber for Farmers

**THE CO-OPERATIVE LUMBER CO.**  
901 Hornby Street      Vancouver, B. C.

Are now selling carloads of Coast Lumber to farmers direct from the mill co-operatively, in mixed cases of Dimension, Shipyard and Boards, Finish Lumber, Doors and Windows, Skirting, Lath, Mouldings, etc. We can save you \$150.00 per car and upwards. All lumber guaranteed first quality. Shipyard, all widths, \$81.00 per 1000 square feet, delivered your station. All other lumber equally as cheap. Write for Price List. AGENTS WANTED.

### THE LURE OF CHEAP LAND

For years it was the boast of Canada that she had the cheapest land in the world. While this boast was justified, the growth of Canada was assured. Because of cheap land, farmers all over the United States sold out their farms and emigrated to Canada, where they were enabled to secure larger farms and still have lots of money left to stock up with and leave a business over. All these conditions still prevail in many parts of the West, much land is now held at a price which is unattractive. As a consequence, the country will suffer. Scores of those who would come into Canada and proceed to cultivate the land and produce crops and add to the wealth of the country if ground were only cheaper, are prevented from doing so by the advanced price of land. And yet this advanced price is only partly the result of the increased areas under cultivation. It is probable that for every acre under crop, several acres are simply held out of use by the speculator. So, the latter, in his capacity as land holder or speculator, not only does not produce, but prevents others from producing. Surely the folly of a policy which would permit such a condition of affairs should be amply evident to any thinking person.

Yet a very large proportion of that whole Northwest country is now in the hands of the speculator and the land company. It is owned by those who have not the very slightest intention of making use of it, but who propose to hang on to it till they get their price. The absurdity of the situation is manifest. Here is a country which has been in the making by Dame Nature from time immemorial. Someone goes out there and, so to speak, draws a line around thousands or millions of acres and calls them his. Perhaps he transfers title to someone else who lives in Russia or China, or wherever it may be, and who might just as well not exist, for any effect he has on the land or on the country. He never contributes taxes worthy of the name—he does nothing. But the land stands in his name, or he has shares in the company in whose name the land stands. And when someone proposes to use the land and to produce therefrom grain and cattle for his own sustenance and the advantage of the country and the world, he cannot do so without permission from someone who neither uses the land nor made it. Does not the incongruity of the situation strike you? Then add to it and remember that if it were not for these men who want to make use of the land it would not go up in price and would have no value, and that because they thus by their presence and requirements give to it a value, they must pay this value to the individual in Hong Kong. Could anything possibly be more absurd or more inimical to the best interests of the country than such a system? I make a chair, as it were, and because I make it, I pay you for it. Or, I pay you for the chair, not because you made it, but because I made it myself. And the better the chair I create—that is, the more I and my neighbor add to the land of the Northwest by our presence and requirements and services—the more I pay someone else for it.

That is what has been taking place in this great Northwest of ours these many years and what is now taking place and will continue to take place until the Province take this unearned increment away as it arises, instead of permitting it to go to the person or company in whose name the land stands. —Saturday Night, Toronto.

## EGGS

We are buyers of New Laid Eggs, having a large outlet through the best trade in Winnipeg. Cases furnished. Correspondence solicited.

**Matthews Blackwell Ltd.**  
James and Louise Sts. Winnipeg

### Every Railway Station

Has an Express Office. In every town and city in the country there is at least one place where you can get

### Dominion Express Money Orders

To send currency in a letter is never safe; even when sent by registered mail there is danger of loss.

### Dominion Express Money Orders are Safe

You cannot lose a single cent because the Express Company will reimburse you for the full face value of your order if your letter should be lost in the mail. Call on your Express Agent—you'll find him courteous and obliging. Ask him to explain a few of the advantages of

### DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS and FOREIGN CHEQUES

### GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

## VICTORIA DAY

MONDAY, MAY 25th, 1914

FARE AND ONE THIRD  
FOR ROUND TRIP

Between all stations on the Grand Trunk  
Pacific Railway

### GOOD GOING

Saturday, May 23rd, to  
Monday, May 25th,  
inclusive.

Returning, Wednesday,  
May 27th, 1914

For Rates, Reservations and full particulars  
Apply to any Grand Trunk Pacific Agent  
or Travel Agent

W. J. GUNLAN,  
District Pass. Agent, Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

## NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) PER ANNUM upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st of May, 1914, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 1st of June, 1914. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 30th May, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MASON,

General Manager.

Toronto, April 30th, 1914.

## Are You a Secretary-Treasurer

Of a Farmers' Organization, Rural Municipality, Local Improvement District or Village? Then don't bother your neighbors, but give a Company's Bond when asked to supply a Guarantee Bond.

Canada's Official and Standard Company

### Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co.

"All surplus funds invested in Canada." Write for particulars to

E. P. WITHROW, Branch Manager  
Calgary, Alta.

J. F. C. MENLOVE, Branch Manager  
Winnipeg, Man.

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### WAR WILL MAKE BINDER TWINE DEAR

Moose Jaw, Sask., May 4.—There is promise of a binder twine famine in Western Canada this year and already the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, whose headquarters are in Moose Jaw, are active in trying to secure a supply of twine. The raw material from which the American binder twine is manufactured comes from the Mexican state of Yucatan. Until recently Yucatan has been free from war, but now telegraphic communication is cut off and the manufacturers are in doubt whether they will be able to secure the necessary material. Should war develop it would be impossible to secure this supply and a famine would likely result. Even though there is no more trouble in the state of Yucatan the price of binder twine will be considerably higher than in other years.

—Winnipeg Free Press, May 5, 1914.

# WAR IN MEXICO

versus

## The G.G.G. Co.

This is a pretty story, but in the point mainly affecting Western Farmers, it is wrong.

¶ A few weeks ago, in our advertising, we had to comment on a newspaper dispatch about binder twine. Now, as somebody's imagination has again spilled over, we feel compelled to do it once more.

¶ The war in Mexico is of some interest to everybody. The price of binder twine is of vital interest to every farmer in Western Canada. We have no special correspondent in Yucatan, so cannot tell you anything about the war there; but we don't need any special correspondent to enable us to tell you that the price of twine will not be higher than in other years.—it will, in fact, be lower than last year. WHY?

¶ Because the farmers' own Company has, for over a year—in response to a wide-spread demand from its shareholders and others—been developing a co-operative department through which farm necessities can be obtained at cost prices. The result today is an established business with connections made that has for some time been able to supply a wide range of commodities at reduced prices. This business, and the benefits derived from it, have been made possible

only by the fact that the Western farmers have, by forming their own company and marketing their grain through it, built up a concern which can go into the markets of the world and form the very best connections.

¶ It was this power that you have placed in the hands of your own Company that enabled it to make arrangements with the largest rope manufacturers in the world that insure lower prices for your twine this year. It is just the same with other commodities that you require, and you can now get immediate delivery of them at cost price.

¶ Here you have the very best kind of actual evidence of the benefits to be derived from uniting your forces and putting your business through one central channel.

¶ Whether you have grain to sell or want to buy necessities such as flour, lumber, fence posts, fence wire (the famous Sarnia fence), binder twine or coal, get in touch with The Grain Growers' Grain Co. You will experience no vexatious delays. Everything will be prompt and your satisfaction guaranteed in every respect.

## The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG FORT WILLIAM CALGARY NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.